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Because of rising costs and increased demand, it is necessary for us to continue to update our mailing list to include only those who are interested in receiving *Legacy*. We are also seeking donations from the readership to continue the publication of *Legacy* each year. Please send the enclosed envelope to me indicating whether you want to receive *Legacy*. Contributions will be appreciated. Thank you so much for the tremendous support since the last issue of *Legacy*. Please visit www.sc.edu/sciaa to see *Legacy* in color. Nena Rice (nrice@sc.edu)

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTH CAROLINA
VOL. 11, NO. 3, DECEMBER 2007

Legacy

South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology

Drought Triggers Archaeology at Santee Cooper's Dry Lake Beds

By Jonathan Leader

The drought that has gripped South Carolina for many months has lowered the water level by about eight feet below normal in Lakes Marion and Moultrie. As the water recedes in the shallow reservoirs numerous archaeological and historic sites are being uncovered. This is providing what may well be a once in a lifetime opportunity to redress an unfortunate situation that has existed since 1939.

Lakes Marion and Moultrie were the brainchild of T. C. Williams. Williams, owner of the Columbia Railway and Navigation Co, saw the formation of the lakes, a hydroelectric generator plant/dam and the lock that connected the lakes as a means of advancing his business interests and the area. This was not the first time that he had engaged in this type of project. Williams was the spark plug behind the Lake Murray

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Fig. 1: Brick structure at Ferguson Mill in dry lake bed of Lake Marion. (Photo courtesy of Jim Welch)

Director's Note

By Charles Cobb
SCIAA Director

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In "This Land is Your Land," Woody Guthrie's lyrics evoked the geographic and cultural diversity that makes up the United States. I have found in my six months (already!) at SCIAA that South Carolina is a microcosm of this diversity. Through Archaeological Research Trust (ART) Board meetings and other venues, I've had the occasion to sample a wide spectrum of South Carolina, ranging from the Piedmont to the Lowcountry, and from swamps to sand ridges. Likewise, my remedial catch-up reading program aimed at elevating my knowledge of South Carolina history has led me on a fascinating tour through Gullah coastal cultures, Cherokee villages, and indigo plantations.

It's no wonder that South Carolina archaeologists are such a dedicated lot, and I'm taking great pleasure in becoming acquainted with the many directions of research being pursued in the state. Within SCIAA itself, we have recently made our biannual R. L. Stephenson research awards. The five winning proposals were an enlightening peek at what our own archaeologists are doing (as reported in this volume on page 17) on a wide range of issues, from Paleoindian adaptations to events surrounding the American Revolutionary War.

This fall season has been highlighted by two major events in archaeology. First, the 16th Annual South Carolina Archaeology Month culminated in the 20th Annual Archaeology Field Day at Historic Brattonsville, and was by all accounts a big success. This year the theme was "Prehistoric and Historic Foodways." Alas, I missed the field day due to a business trip that had

been on the books, but I certainly plan to be in attendance next year. Annual archaeology celebrations are held throughout many of the 50 states, and they represent one of the most important forums that we have for public outreach. I'm pleased that SCIAA has taken such an active role in this event through the years, to complement the contributions of other archaeologists throughout the state. Nena Powell Rice at SCIAA deserves hearty thanks for her continued efforts to spearhead Archaeology Month in South Carolina, and I also have to congratulate the folks at Brockington and Associates for a great poster design, cleverly entitled "We Are What They Ate."

A second key event occurred at the December 7, 2007 meeting of the Council of South Carolina Professional Archaeologists (COSCAPA). Following the business part of the meeting, a number of representatives from various South Carolina Native American Tribes visited the membership to bring us up to date on issues their groups are facing, and to offer ideas about



Charles Cobb, Director of SCIAA.
(SCIAA photo)

potential areas of collaboration with archaeologists. It's no secret that relations between Native American and archaeological communities have been testy over the years, and I think it is hard to overestimate the importance of this meeting. Chris Judge, Chair of the Native American Liaison Committee of COSCAPA, was instrumental in organizing the visit of the tribal leaders, and we certainly owe him a note of thanks as well as to our Native American guests for participating.

During my time in New York, many of the concerns of the various nations comprising the Haudenosaunee (Iroquois) revolved around issues of sovereignty: could newly purchased lands be formally added to reservation lands, what authority did the State of New York have to collect taxes from tribal commercial dealings, and so on? These issues stemmed from the fact that the Seneca, Cayuga, Oneida, Onondaga, Mohawk, and Tuscarora already enjoy federal recognition. In South Carolina, only the Catawba are federally recognized by the U. S. government. Other native groups in the state are engaged in protracted battles to justify the very identities that individual members grew up with. At the COSCAPA meeting, it was this issue that dominated the list of Native American concerns. Jon Leader at SCIAA continues to play a pivotal role in assisting regional groups to gain state recognition. It is apparent that an important point of continued collaboration between Native Americans and archaeologists will be in the realm of these "identity" issues.

On behalf of SCIAA, I would like to extend Happy New Year greetings to our entire readership. Good luck with your New Year's resolutions.

Post-Doctoral Position Offered At SCIAA

By Charles Cobb

Beginning in August 2008, SCIAA will be host to a one-year Post-Doctoral Fellow. He or she will specialize in the archaeology of African diaspora, looking at the impacts of colonialism and slavery on the movement of African populations on the continent and around the world. This focus is one of the strengths of the Department of Anthropology at the University of South Carolina and will serve as an important focus of collaboration between our programs, as well as between SCIAA and African and African-American studies programs on campus. The post-doctoral scholar will be responsible for organizing a conference in the spring of 2009 around the theme of African diaspora. This should attract a number of scholars and will have open attendance for the interested public. The Fellow will also develop an edited book based on the conference. We anticipate selecting a person for this position in April,

2008, and will be making an announcement in the next issue of *Legacy*.

Southeastern Colonial Frontiers Conference

By Charles Cobb

On April 11 and 12, 2008, SCIAA will be sponsoring a conference on the "Social Archaeology of Southeastern Colonial Frontiers." Approximately 15-16 invited scholars will present papers that examine the intersection of Native American, Euro-American, and African-American cultures in the Southeast during colonial times. The presenters will be emphasizing how archaeology can address the complex development of frontiers in ways that are not always accessible through the written record. Although the list of attendees and their topics has not been finalized at this time, we will be distributing this information through our website and other venues in February, 2008. This conference will be open to the public and will be an exciting opportunity to hear the latest research from some of the foremost scholars of colonial archaeology in the Southeast.



Medal struck for Sierra Leone celebrating the abolishment of slavery by the British Empire. (Courtesy of Northeasterncoin.com)

Office of the State Archaeologist

SANTEE COOPER, From Page 1

dam. Although William S. Murray, the engineer and business partner, received the lion's share of the credit.

Unfortunately for T. C. Williams, the great depression started early in South Carolina and caused havoc in the state economy effectively derailing his business. The formation of the New Deal in 1933 under President Roosevelt put into place a series of massive work programs nationwide. Strom Thurmond, James F. Byrnes, Burnet R. Maybank, and Richard M. Jefferies all played a role in resurrecting T. C. Williams' project under the auspices of the WPA. This was a very controversial undertaking that resulted in a series of lawsuits and injunctions that delayed the projects start from 1933 until 1939.

By 1939, the WPA had hired thousands of local workers to accomplish the undertaking. Necessity drove the project. It is important to remember that by this time roughly 30% of the people in the area were without employment. It should come as no surprise that a number of the niceties that we have come to expect at this far removed



Fig. 3: Several construction barges that were simply left after the dam on Lake Marion was constructed. (Photo courtesy of John C. Dulude, P. E. Manager FERC Relicensing, Santee Cooper)

point in time were overlooked or given a lesser priority.

No real attempt was made to deal with the history or archaeology of the area. The Waterman Report of 1939 provided a bare minimum of information as part of the newly minted National Historic American Building Survey, but did call for a team of three to measure and draw the early historic buildings then considered to be sufficiently significant and under threat of

inundation. Considering the light regard that these historic structures were afforded by Waterman, we should be grateful that even this much was done.

By 1941 the waters had covered the archaeological sites, homesteads, churches, plantations, cemeteries, railway, roads, and mills within the flood zone. It is important to note that several cemeteries and some houses were relocated, but that the vast majority were not. They remained flooded and forgotten until recently.

Very late in November of 2007, a call came in reporting a possible Revolutionary war cannon on the newly uncovered lakebed. Steve Smith, Jim Legg, and I responded to the call in coordination with the staff and management of Santee Cooper. While the cannon turned out to be a case of misidentification, what was abundantly clear from the field visit was that a tremendous amount of undisturbed prehistoric and historic materials were becoming both easily visible and available.



Fig. 2: Remains of Ferguson Mill in lake bed of Lake Marion. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)



Fig. 4: Looted African-American slave burial in lake bed of Lake Marion. (SCIAA photo by Jonathan Leader)

Later in December 2007, and into January 2008, Chris Amer, State Underwater Archaeologist, and the staff of the Maritime Research Division came on board and provided their expertise to Santee Cooper as well. One of the strengths of the Institute has been the ability to mobilize a remarkably diverse team on the public's behalf when necessary.

The majority of people in South Carolina are law abiding. Many have an interest in history and are avocational collectors of artifacts and relics. This has always been a plus for the Office of the State Archaeologist and the Institute in general, as it tends to provide us with well-motivated volunteers on our projects and access to collections from out of the way areas of the state. In a similar fashion, many of the metal detectorists we have encountered over the years have been honest and law abiding souls. They have no interest in looting or robbing graves and will normally abide by posted rules concerning trespass or areas placed off limits to their hobby.

Unfortunately, it takes only a very few people who do engage in looting, grave robbing, and the misuse of metal detectors to make everyone else's lives miserable. This

was the situation that rapidly followed the lowering of the water level. People descended on the exposed lands like locusts on a wheat crop.

Several came with boats to affect landings from the waterside in the hopes of escaping detection and put shovels, metal detectors, and other equipment to serious work. Historic



Fig. 5: Looted cistern associated with the Bellvedere Plantation exposed in the lake bed of Lake Marion. (Photo courtesy of Jim Welch)

graves were opened and the contents disturbed in the hopes of finding jewelry, coins, or other saleable items. Skulls were taken for sale or as trophies. Most would agree that there are some things that cannot be tolerated in civilized society.

Santee Cooper rose to the challenge and placed signage and increased their patrols in the areas hardest hit. This presence has had the desired effect in that the minority

that has been engaged in looting and grave robbing have become much more wary about their activities. Unfortunately, the law-abiding public has been inconvenienced with more frequent interactions with law enforcement on what should be restful strolls on public lands. This situation does not make any of us happy, and it is hoped that the need for frequent patrol will subside over time. Fortunately, the majority of people who have met with law enforcement have been supportive once the situation has been explained. South Carolinians are deeply attached to their history, and they do not take kindly to people who would loot it for their own ends.

We would encourage the interested public to visit the area and learn more of the history and events that occurred there. Come with an open mind and leave full of memories. Please just be sure to

leave the artifacts behind so that the next visitor can enjoy the same experience. We would also hope that the public would report to Santee Cooper any suspicious activity that they may encounter during their visit. The number to call to

report a problem is: 1 (843) 761-8000.

The Office of the State Archaeologist is identifying volunteers to assist in the mapping of the exposed sites and features. We are also coordinating with colleagues to address the long and short-term issues and needs that the drought has presented Santee Cooper. This is a once in a lifetime opportunity to address the situation, and we look forward to the challenge.

Maritime Research Division

Collaboration Between USC's Department of Geology and the Maritime Research Division

By Christopher Amer and Jeffery Morin

I was nestled tightly between a coring frame and a life raft two decks above the roiling sea pondering the meaning of life when the wave hit, drenching me out of my existential reverie (Figs. 1a and b). The ship that Jeffrey Morin of USC's Department of Geology, and I were on was the 185-foot research vessel *Endeavor*, a National Science Foundation vessel operated by the University of Rhode Island (Fig. 2). The occasion was the return trip to Charleston around Frying Pan Shoal off Cape Fear where myself along with SCIAA's Maritime Research Division (MRD) staffers, Lora Holland, Carl Naylor, and Jim Spirek had recovered three underwater instruments, nicknamed "Bigfoot 1 and 2" and "Mini-me."

The project was part of an ongoing collaboration between SCIAA's MRD and USC's Department of Geological Sciences that has spanned some five years.



Fig. 1b: A wave breaks over R/V *Endeavor*'s rail drenching the instruments lashed on the aft deck. (SCIAA photo)

In December of 2002, USC Department of Geological Sciences and SCIAA signed an Agreement of Cooperation designed to enable the two groups to assist each other on

applied marine research projects that would be mutually beneficial to the university, research, and scholarship in general. The collaboration makes perfect sense as many of our research interests overlap and much of our equipment can be shared. For example, a shipwreck site in the context of a barrier island may become alternately buried and exposed as the shore accretes and erodes due to natural physical forces like waves, currents, and storms. Understanding the causes and effects of these forces can greatly aid archaeologists in investigating and interpreting shipwreck sites, as well as planning strategies for long-term management of the sites. Already, partnerships with geologists and sedimentologists from both USC and Coastal Carolina University have helped archaeologists interpret the



Fig. 1a: A wave approaches R/V *Endeavor*'s rail. (SCIAA photo)



Fig. 2: R/V *Endeavor* taken from the significantly larger U. S. Navy Ship *Dahl* in Charleston. (SCIAA photo)

post depositional history of the *H. L. Hunley* site, prioritize areas to survey for the remains of Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon's lost Capitana, and survey for Confederate cannons in the waters of Charleston Harbor (Fig. 3).

This cooperation between SCIAA's MRD and USC's Department of Geological Sciences is having a much broader impact on the coastal regions of the state and the nation. Erosion of the coastlines of the continental United States is a serious national problem that poses a significant threat to human lives, property, and the environment. Locally, this is felt acutely in the rapidly developing coastal regions of South Carolina, which are plagued by severe ongoing erosion.

The Coastal Processes and Sediment Dynamics Lab (CPSD) at USC, under the direction of Dr. George Voulgaris, is currently involved in a number of investigations designed to determine the physical forces, eg. waves, currents, influencing the transport of sediment in coastal environments through continuous data collection at sites along the South Carolina and

North Carolina coasts. These projects include the South Carolina Coastal Erosion Study (SCCES) supported by the United States Geological Survey (USGS, Department of the Interior), monitoring associated with the South East U. S. Coastal Ocean Observing System (SEACOOS) funded through the Office of Naval Research (ONR), and a National Science Foundation (NSF) study designed to describe the

movement of sediments on the North Carolina shelf and how this transport defines the shape and structure of the bed forms observed. One way of visualizing sediment transport in coastal areas is through placement of instruments designed to measure concentration and particle velocity in the path of transfer. These instruments include a wide variety of acoustic devices deployed autonomously on observation platforms (SCCES, and the North Carolina bedform study) and current measuring acoustic systems connected to pier communication systems supplying real time measurements of wave features and current profile characteristics (SEACOOS).

The research projects require placement of instrumentation underwater in the regions of interest. To accomplish the goals of the projects, staff of SCIAA's MRD perform multiple invaluable tasks ensuring proper placement of observation platforms and continuous measurement systems. The coastal erosion and North



Fig. 3: Scott White, a researcher in USC's Department of Geological Sciences prepares a sub-bottom profiler for use aboard the Marine Research Division's *C-Hawk*. (SCIAA photo)

See MARITIME COLLABORATION, Page 8



Fig. 4: Two "Bigfoot" instrumentation platforms awaiting deployment aboard R/V *Endeavor*. (SCIAA photo)

Carolina bedform projects involve placement of sonar imaging and particle measuring instruments on observation tripods in specific types of sediment (Fig. 4). The divers assist in these efforts by conducting pre-deployment surveys of the intended sites, establishing the exact positions where the platforms will be placed for periods of months. When the platforms are recovered MRD staff enters the waters where the platforms are collecting data to locate them. A signaling device assists in the location of the platform by sending an acoustic ping to a diver operated receiver. Once the platforms are located the divers use recovery lines to attach the platforms to large inflatable buoys on the surface of the water (Fig. 5).

The continuous monitoring associated with the SEACOOS program requires placement of acoustic Doppler current profilers (ADCPs) in the vicinity of recreational piers on the coast of South Carolina (Fig. 6). These ADCPs are housed in large anti-trawl

devices manually lowered to the seafloor through diver assistance (Fig. 7). They are attached to computers on the pier, via cabling running on the seafloor, where wave and current data is sent to the CPSD lab in Columbia to be processed, archived, and posted on various web sites. Maintenance of the monitoring systems involves locating the ADCPs, disconnecting them and raising them to the surface for replacement. MRD staff rapidly locates and recovers the acoustic systems so that they can be maintained to insure continuous data collection. Data from the two ADCP units located off Springmaid and Folly piers can be accessed at



Fig 5: Dr. Paul Work, who worked with USC and USGS on the South Carolina Coastal Erosion Study, attaches a shackled lifting line to a "Bigfoot" off Myrtle Beach. (SCIAA photo)



Fig. 6: Staffs of the MRD and USC's Department of Geology recover an ADCP unit from the seabed 1,500 feet off Folly Pier. (*Department of Geological Sciences photo*)

<http://www.geol.sc.edu/gvoulgar/waves.html>.

Collaboration is the bedrock upon which successful research is built. While the coast of our state

may be as unstable as the pluff mud in its marshes and the sand of its barrier islands, the collaborative research of these two USC groups sits upon solid firmament.

MRD's Website Recognized

By Christopher Amer

The Maritime Research Division (MRD) of SCIAA's website is now complete and on the University of South Carolina's server. Rich in content, the major themes of the website include current and past research projects, the Sport Diver Archaeology Management Program, Maritime Heritage Trails, special projects, and state legislation affecting submerged cultural resources. The website includes links to MRD research reports and newsletter articles, and includes slideshows highlighting each project. We hope the information presented will serve to inform website visitors about the diverse maritime archaeological legacy in South Carolina waters. The site can be reached via the SCIAA website

(<http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/>) or by direct link (http://www.cas.sc.edu/sciaa/mrd/mrd_index.html). This month the MRD website became one of the top 10 notable South Carolina websites in SCIways Magazine.



Fig. 7: Marine Research Division's Carl Naylor lowers the now-replaced ADCP unit in its trawl-proof shell to the muddy seafloor off Folly Pier. (*SCIAA photo*)

Research

Plain and Simple: German Stonewares from Colonial Sites

By Lisa Hudgins

Gray stonewares appear in many forms throughout the American historical landscape. Armorial jugs and incised crocks from Germany and the Netherlands grace 17th and 18th century archaeological sites. In the 19th century, simply decorated American stonewares take their place. But for those of you who have ever discovered an unidentified gray stoneware in the center of your otherwise perfect early colonial site, there may be a variety of gray and blue German stoneware to consider.

As early as the 16th century, gray and buff stonewares were being produced in Western Europe (Barber 1907; Gaimster 1997). By the early 17th century, potters had perfected a pale

gray stoneware by firing Rhenish clays in a reduced oxygen environment. Cobalt and manganese were added to produce brilliant blue

and purple accents to the gray background. The result was a range of elegant and very popular set of wares, which were exported to a broad European [and subsequently American] market. This pottery had production centers along the Rhein River valley, including a concentration in the towns of Hohn and Grenzhausen, just east of Koblenz, Germany. This “Westerwald” region of Germany was the home of hundreds of guild potters and paralleled England’s Staffordshire district as a center of pottery production and innovation.

Around the beginning of the 18th century, another type of stoneware appeared in the Netherlands, Germany, and Luxembourg (Elling 1994, Kleine 1992, Plein 2007). A



Fig. 1: Stoneware from Vreden, dated 1761.

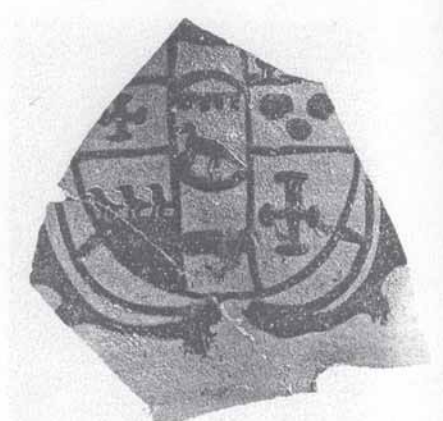


Fig. 2: Blue and gray stonewares from Vreden. (Photo by Wilhelm Elling)

simpler version of the gray and blue stonewares may have been directed at the local market, where the crocks and jugs were used for storage or transportation of wine, beer, or other processed foods like butter or pickles. These wares were free of sprig molding and incising, and often displayed decorations in the form of birds, flowers, or geometric designs. They were cheaper to make, easier to store, and appealed to local buyers, who did not need elaborate wares for their cellar or dairy.

For archaeologists and historians, this simple gray stoneware may be reminiscent of

Archaeological excavations at sites in Frechen, Vreden, and Stadtlohn reveal a broad range of hand-painted blue and grey stoneware vessels, which date to the 18th century. Flowerpots, storage jars, and corked jugs were found in Vreden and Stadtlohn, on the Netherlands border (Elling 1994) (Figs. 2 and 3), while utilitarian blue and grey stonewares (jugs, pans, etc.) were part of the production at Frechen, near Köln (Kleine 1992:51) (Fig. 4). In other areas, stoneware flasks have been found from Central German cities including Zeitz and Bürgel in Thuringia (Finke 1991) and

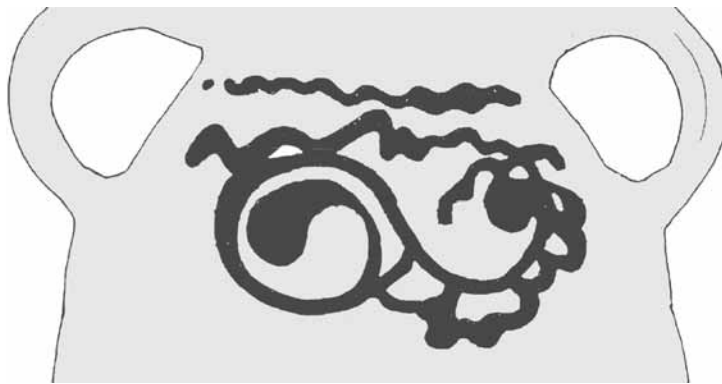


Fig. 3: Stoneware from Vreden with vine decoration. (From Wilhelm Elling, 1994)

another familiar pottery. With hand painted designs, utilitarian forms, and a comparatively small amount of incising or molded decoration, this stoneware looks remarkably like the American jugs and crocks made in the latter half of the 18th and early 19th centuries (Fig. 1). While we know of American stoneware manufacture in the early 1700s (Corselius/Crolius and Remmy in 1718, and Anthony Duché in 1730), the bulk of American potteries were not in operation until the 1770s, about the time that imports of Rhenish stoneware declined (Noel Hume 1991; Webster 1972; Husfloen 2005). Subsequently, the production period for these European utilitarian wares overlaps with the growth of American potteries.

the Speicher potters (near Trier) produced jugs and crocks in the blue and gray style (Fig. 5). Examples of these early utilitarian wares can be seen in the Speicher Heimatmuseum (Western Germany), the Raeren Topfereimuseum [<http://www.toepfereimuseum.org/>] and the Keramikmuseum Westerwald in Hahr-Grenzhausen (east of Koblenz, Germany) [<http://www.keramikmuseum.de/>].

As the Westerwald stoneware industry grew, so did the need for materials and labor. Many potters left the Rhein valley in search of a leaner market, moving north and west in a process known as the 'Ausstrahlungen' (literally, radiant

emittances) (Kuntz 1996). As these artisans infiltrated local potteries across Western Europe, they melded their particular skills with the local style. One modern historian tells of the introduction of blue-gray stoneware into the Eifel region:

The Speicher [Eifel] potters developed their own style, perfecting the medieval vascular form of the 15th century to 18th century. Only with the immigration of outside potters, primarily from the Westerwald, would there be a distinctive style breakthrough. The reduction burned, blue-gray salt firing with cobalt blue paint was adapted. But even here, the potters of the Southwest Eifel with their principle of simplicity...painted only bird motifs or fleeting brush strokes with the cobalt blue paint. [Translated from German] (Plein 2001)

The expansion of Westerwald potters, combined with the increased needs for wares for the local market, resulted in a new breed of ceramics. The question is whether or not these wares found their way into the household goods of 18th century immigrants to the American colonies. If so, the emergence of plain gray stonewares in Europe has implications for dating of ceramics assemblages on early colonial sites in the U. S. and the Caribbean. Realistically, it may have been nearly 70 years from the onset of European production before American stoneware manufacturers can produce the volume necessary to keep up with expanding demands on versatile, durable stoneware

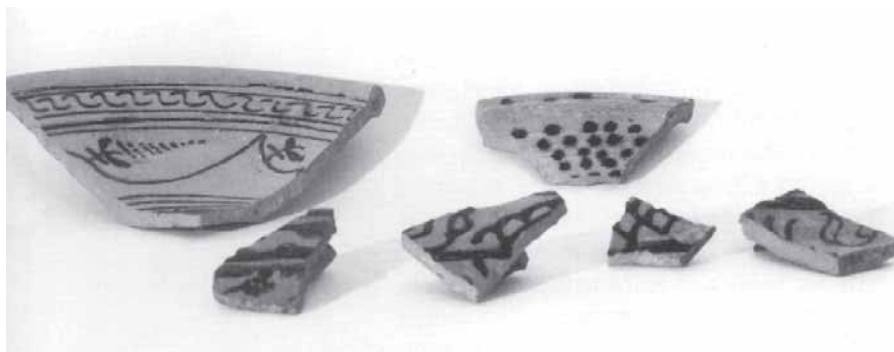


Fig. 4: Stoneware from Frechen excavations. (From *Kleine, 1992*)

products. This makes it possible that some of the undecorated stonewares found on colonial sites could belong to this German pottery industry.

Our current tendency is to lump all undecorated gray stonewares into the category of 19th century American wares. This often results in skewed

site dates and incorrect assumptions about trade and/or status. The impact of dated stonewares on the interpretation of early colonial sites might warrant a second look at the European pottery industry, and those previously “unidentified” grey stonewares.



Fig. 5: 18th and 19th century stoneware pottery from Speicher. (From *Plein, 2007*)

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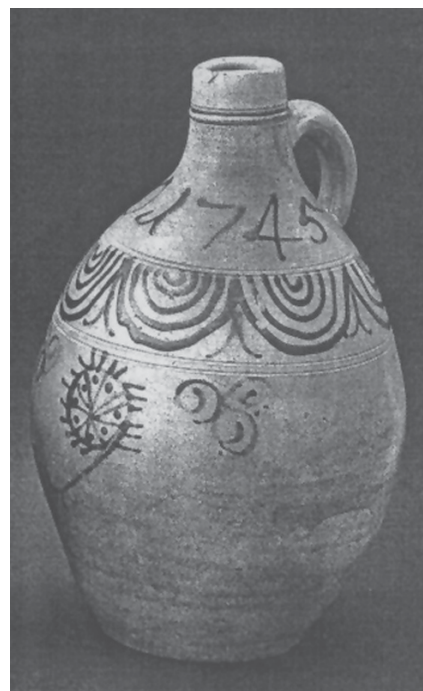


Fig. 6: Stoneware jug from Vreden, dated 1745.

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John Bartlam: America's First Porcelain Maker

By Lisa Hudgins

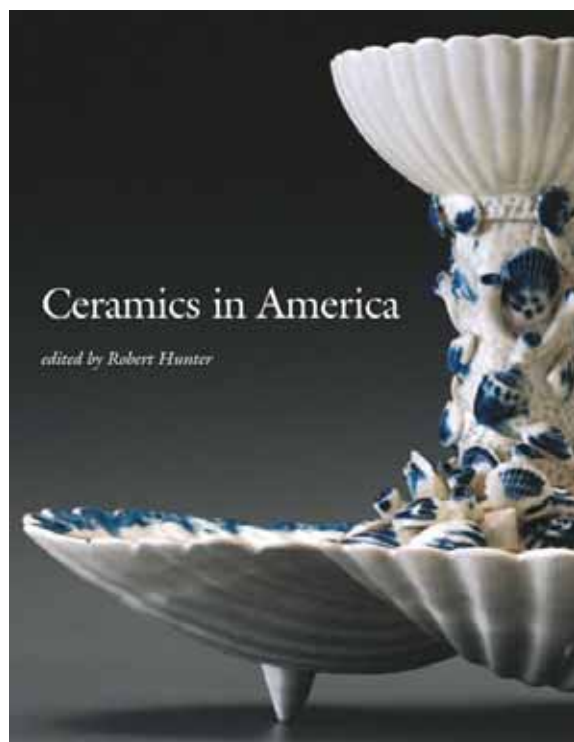


Fig. 1: Cover of "Ceramics in America 2007," edited by Robert Hunter.

Here in South Carolina, we are proud of our ceramic heritage. Whether it is Native American pottery, 16th century Spanish redware, or the alkaline-glazed wares of Edgefield, we are privileged to have had centuries of potters in our midst. Now, it appears that South Carolina is once again heralded for a "first" in clay.

John Bartlam, known to many as America's first creamware potter, is now being listed as the first American manufacturer of soft paste porcelain. Between 1763 and 1770, at his Cain Hoy pottery just north of Charleston, Bartlam created blue and white porcelain with delicate chinoiserie designs, native plants, and floral motifs that rivaled anything being produced in England during the same time period (Figs. 2 and 3). The porcelain works of Bonnin and Morris, long held as the "first" porcelain manufacturers, did not begin their production until 1770.

The discovery of Bartlam's porcelain achievement has recently been outlined in the 2007 edition of "Ceramics in America," edited by Robert Hunter (Fig. 1). Here Bartlam's story is told in four articles: "America's First Porcelain Manufacturer," by Robert Hunter; "John Bartlam's Porcelain at Cain Hoy, 1765-1770," by Dr. Stanley South of SCIAA; "John Bartlam's Porcelain at Cain Hoy: A Closer Look," by Lisa R.

Hudgins, also of SCIAA; and J. Victor Owen's analytical chapter on the "Geochemistry of High-Fired Bartlam Ceramics."

Bartlam's ceramic works on the Wando River were first

introduced to us in 1992 as a result of two expeditions carried out by Dr. Stanley South and his colleagues. The complete record of the discovery was later outlined in South's reports, published in 1993 and 2004, respectively. This recent publication, part of a nationally-acclaimed series published by the Chipstone Foundation, places John Bartlam's work in the context of American porcelain production, and once again points to South Carolina as a leader in the history of ceramics production.



Fig. 3: Blue and white soft paste porcelain from Cain Hoy.



Fig. 2: Blue and white soft paste porcelain from Cain Hoy.

New Thoughts on Old Pottery

By Chester B. DePratter

I know that people sometimes wonder how archaeologists spend their days when they are not in the field. Everyone knows about field work and excavations, because that is the part of our job that gets the most media coverage. When asked about laboratory work, we typically answer that we are “conducting analysis” of recovered materials.

While true, that response does not really give a feel for what we do and why we do it. Obviously, analysis varies depending on whether we are looking at pottery, stone tools, iron objects, artifact distributions, or whatever else we need to take a look at. I provide the following example to show what a day of analysis might be like and where the process can lead.

One day in early December 2007, I was at work analyzing a collection of Indian pottery that Stanley South dug up on Parris Island in 1982. My purpose was to look at each

sherd or piece of pottery to evaluate its texture, paste (clay composition including added materials such as fibers, sand, fired clay particles, etc.), and decoration, and assign it to one

derived through radiocarbon dating for local pottery types.

The collection I was working on consisted of 385 sherds ranging in age from about 4,300 to 400 years old. As I worked my way through the collection, several pieces caught my eye. Between 4,300 and 3,000 years

ago, local peoples made pottery that had fibers (likely Spanish moss) mixed into the clay fabric. This early series, called Stallings fiber-tempered pottery, was shaped into bowls formed by modeling, much in the way children today make pinch pots. Previous work by me and by others has shown that at

least some of this kind of pottery was made in multiple layers or laminations with the fibers sealed between layers without fibers (Fig. 1). I suspect that this innovation occurred toward the end of the Stallings period, but it is too soon to say for sure.

Over the couple of hundred years between 3,000 and 2,800 years ago, potters developed the coil method of forming pots. And during those same two centuries, potters stopped adding fibers to their clay and substituted fine sand as a tempering agent

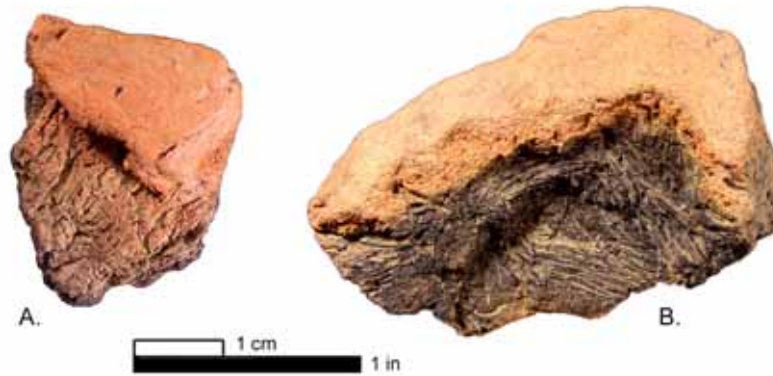


Fig. 1: Sherds of Stallings pottery showing fibers sandwiched between layers of clay without fibers. (SCIAA photo)

of the pottery types that have been developed for this region over the past 70 years. With the assignment to a type comes an understanding of age, since there are age estimates



Fig. 2: Two halves of a Refuge sherd showing laminations. (SCIAA photo)

(though some archaeologists would argue that they simply started selecting sandier clays for use).

Fig. 2 shows cross-sections of both halves of a broken sherd that was likely made during this transition. This sherd is a Refuge series type (Refuge series spans 3,000-2,400 years ago) with some crude, straight-line decoration we call simple stamped. This sherd contains a layer of fibers within its fabric, but more importantly, it contains evidence that the body of the vessel it came from was formed by gradually thickening the vessel wall through addition of thin layers of clay in a process of lamination. The cross-sections of this sherd show five different layers.

Early pottery was used in combination with boiling stones or baked clay objects that were heated in a fire and then dropped into whatever was being cooked in the pot. Once pots began to be used directly over the fire, I am sure that there must have been a need to develop stronger-walled pots to counter the thermal shock associated with pots being repeatedly heated and cooled as they were used. Although there is currently no clear evidence to support this theory, it seems to me that lamination may have been an attempt to counter the breakage problems associated with thermal shock. Perhaps the

laminations strengthened or thickened parts of the pot that appeared weak during the fabrication process, or perhaps the Indians believed that they could keep the pots from shattering with repeated use by making the pot in several layers. This is clearly a

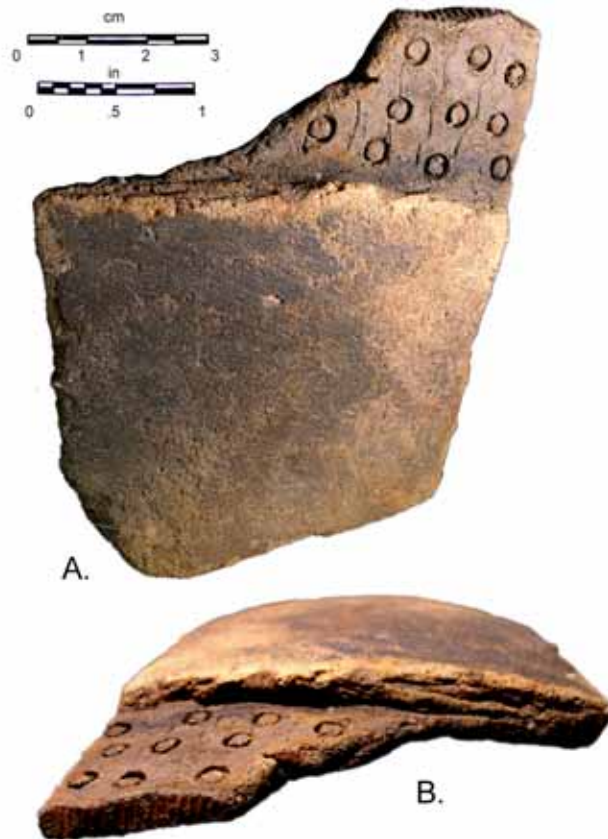


Fig. 3: A Thoms Creek/Refuge sherd showing laminations applied over a decorated exterior surface. (SC/AA photo)

subject for further study (a phrase much used by archaeologists!).

In the midst of my analysis of Stan's collection, I took a break to look for a sherd that he and I had illustrated in one of our earlier reports. I wanted to compare that sherd to several similar fragments in the collection I was analyzing. In my search, I came across another even more interesting piece that Tommy Charles gave me more than 15 years

ago. I had forgotten all about that sherd in the interim, but I found it just in time to include it in this paper.

That sherd (Fig. 3a) is a perfect example of the lamination process that I am writing about here. This piece, given to Tommy by a collector, is a Refuge or Thoms Creek sherd that exhibits the typical incised and punctuated decoration of those types. What is most interesting about this sherd is that it has several layers of clay, or laminations, applied over the decoration (Fig. 3b). This is somewhat perplexing, in that it appears that the pot was fired, or possibly partially fired at a low temperature, before the laminations were added on top of the decoration. Perhaps the vessel began to crack during the initial heating process, and it was removed from the fire and more clay, i.e. laminations, were added to keep it from falling apart. This sherd nicely illustrates the process I have discussed above, and its rediscovery at the very moment I was writing this article is illustrative of the kind of serendipity that sometimes propels research forward unexpectedly.

In the end, I completed my work on the small collection under analysis. The resulting identifications and counts were added to the large inventory of prehistoric pottery from the Charlesfort/Santa Elena site. But in working on that new collection, I learned something new, and I will apply that new knowledge to all future work on collections from Charlesfort/Santa Elena and the coast in general.

Savannah River Archaeology Research

Archaeology of the Late Holocene Taquara/Itararé Culture in Argentina

By José Iriarte, J. Christopher Gillam, and Oscar Marozzi

Research on the site distribution, mound architecture, and social complexity of the late Holocene Taquara/Itararé Culture is beginning to shed new light on the formative cultures of eastern South America. In August 2006 and March 2007, test pit excavations, surface surveys, and geophysical mapping at the prehistoric mound complex (site PM01) near El Dorado in Misiones Province, Argentina, revealed new information on the complex architecture and lifeway of this prehistoric culture (Fig. 1). This research may also yield cross-cultural insight into the late Holocene mound-building cultures of South Carolina and the greater Southeast of North America that parallel in many ways the cultural developments in other regions of the Americas during that time.

Site PM01 is a ceremonial mound complex that once contained a central mound surrounded by an earthen embankment or ring, several connecting earthen rings, and an avenue with parallel earthen embankments. Only the central mound and portions of the primary and one secondary ring enclosure remain today. Surprisingly, excavations in the central mound, approximately 20 meters in diameter and two meters high, at site PM01 revealed no features of any kind, and

only small artifacts of secondary deposition from mound construction were recovered. This suggests the possibility of a single stage of construction. The consistency of the region's ancient red soils and lack of cultural features or other debris in

Small sherds were recovered, but these also appeared to be of secondary deposition or the remnants of small broken vessels: no complete vessels were recovered. The zone between the central mound and earthen ring was devoid of artifacts and features, highlighting its significance as ritual space.

Resistivity mapping in March 2007 confirmed the results of the test pits, with multiple features found within and outside of the earthen ring and no features between the ring and central mound.

Unfortunately, modern agricultural practices have leveled several adjacent mounded rings that once connected to the central mound and ring, in addition to destroying nearby ring features at sites within 2.5-kilometers of the central mound complex. Remnants of these features have been completely destroyed, evidenced by stones and artifacts from former ring features found

strewn throughout the local terrain. Fortunately, a portion of this complex was mapped in the mid-20th century before much of the damage was done. A 2.5-km catchment survey around the central mound has revealed habitation areas close to the river and adjacent streams. These adjacent sites highlight the significance of the locality for understanding the social dynamics of Taquara/Itararé culture throughout the region.

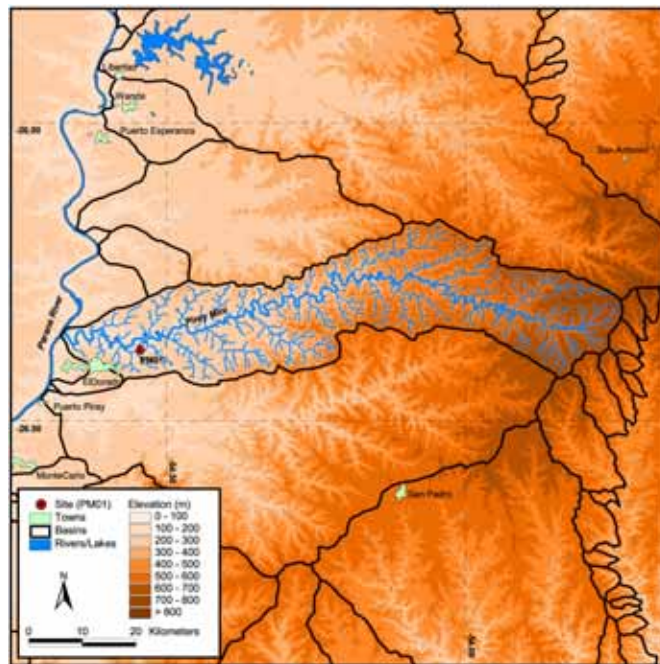


Fig. 1: Location of the mound complex (PM01) in the Piray Mini Basin, Argentina. (Map by J. Christopher Gillam)

layers precluded conclusive evidence of staged construction over time.

Conversely, excavations in the low, approximately one-half meter high, mounded ring surrounding the central mound revealed multiple stages of construction over a 200 year period (ca. 680-520 calendar years BP), stone-lined features (basalt) on some construction layers, smudge pits, post molds, and hearth features; these suggest that this was a ritually-active feature of the mound complex (Fig. 2).

Further grants are being sought to conduct a survey of archaeological sites throughout the Piray Mini Basin and for additional excavations at the mound complex and adjacent habitation sites. The interior highlands, near the headwaters of the Piray Mini River, may have pit houses preserved that will yield considerable insight into the livelihoods and diet of this prehistoric culture.

Acknowledgements:

Research at site PM01 was funded by grants from the National Geographic Committee for Research and Exploration (CRE 7853-05), the University of Exeter Exploration Fund, and the authors' institutions.

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J. Christopher Gillam (Savannah River Archaeological Research Program, South Carolina Institute of Archaeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina)

Oscar Marozzi (SAR, Servicios Arqueológicos, Uruguay)

Grants Awarded to Researchers from R. L. Stephenson Fund

By Nena Powell Rice

The Robert L. Stephenson Archaeological Research Endowment Committee funded five SCIAA researchers for the year 2008. A total of \$18,227.00 was awarded.

Robertson Farms Site (38PN35)

Tommy Charles received \$3,800 to excavate an area previously tested to a depth of two meters where a stone feature was found with charcoal dating to 10,200-9,700 BP. Research objectives will be focused on identifying the cultural associations of this ancient feature.

Identifying Oconee Town

Chris Clement received \$3,939 to test one possible candidate for Oconee Town, a Lower Cherokee village located somewhere in Oconee County near Walhalla, South Carolina. In 1772, it is listed on the Francis Vernod census as having 184 inhabitants. Surface collections by private collectors are indicative of a Cherokee presence at this location that also fits historic descriptions.

The Search for the 'King of England's' Soldiers

Audrey Dawson received \$3,500 to utilize a 'search to find' metal detector survey on portions of Abercorn Island and Bear Island in the Savannah River Valley in order to locate the settlements associated with the "King of England's Soldiers," who were enslaved Africans and African-Americans who fought with the British during the American Revolution in return for their freedom. When the British evacuated Savannah, GA in 1782, this group was left behind.

Chronology, Technology, and Ecology of Paleoindian Cultures

Chris Gillam received \$4,000 for travel to Uruguay that will shed light on the similarities and differences of these distant cultures through technical analysis of artifacts, GIS modeling, and establishment of the regional chronology in Uruguay through primary fieldwork at select sites discovered during the Uruguay Paleoindian Survey of 2007 (n=19 new sites to date).

Documentation of the Iconographic Bearing Objects in the Tommy C. Beutell Collection

Adam King received \$2,988 to examine and photograph iconography-bearing objects in the private collection of Tommy Beutell of Tuckasegee, NC. There are important objects in the collection that have decorations whose imagery can be incorporated into analyses of style and meaning during the Mississippian cultural period.



Fig. 2: Stone features at the base of the mounded ring surrounding the central mound. (Photo by J. Christopher Gillam)

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Special Events

34th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology April 19, 2008, USC—Columbia

By Christopher Judge, ASSC Program Chair

On behalf of the Board and Officers of the Archaeological Society of South Carolina, Inc. (ASSC), Vice President Sean Taylor is pleased to announce that the 34th Annual Conference on South Carolina Archaeology will be held at USC Columbia in Gambrell Hall Auditorium, Room 153, on Saturday April 19th, 2008. Our keynote speakers are Dr. R. P. Stephen Davis and Dr. Brett Riggs of the University of North Carolina—Chapel Hill. These two have been conducting archaeological research on Historic Catawba Towns in Lancaster County. For a glimpse of this exciting archaeology project check out <http://rla.unc.edu/Research/Catawba.html>.

We will celebrate ASSC's 40th year with three sessions of interesting presentations. First we will have a session on Historic Native American Archaeology tied to the 2008 Archaeology Month theme—*South Carolina Native Americans from the 16th Century to the Present*. This will be followed by a session honoring the career of Tommy Charles who has led the South Carolina archaeological

community in public outreach for decades. A third general session will round out the day. As usual, a business meeting and awards ceremony will be held following the presentations.

Paper titles and 100-word abstracts are due to the Program Chair, Chris Judge, by March 1st. Send to judgec@gwm.sc.edu. You may contact Chris Judge with questions or comments at 803-313-7445. We encourage members from the public as well as professionals to attend and present on any aspect of South Carolina Archaeology.

Local arrangements are being handled by Natalie Adams and Nena Rice. A Lowcountry Boil and Oyster Roast (with cash bar) will be held at Saluda Shoals Park in Lexington County that evening from 6-10 PM. Live music TBA. Fees: Conference Registration \$10, Students/Seniors \$5, Lowcountry Boil and Oyster Roast \$20.

Please pre-register for the oyster roast/lowcountry boil with Nena Rice by March 21, 2008 at nrice@sc.edu. We need 50 people to maintain the \$20 fee, so please bring your family, neighbors, and friends and help us kick off our 40th year in style!

Anyone interested in being transported from USC to Saluda Shoals and back to USC after the evening activities should contact Andrew Agha by March 20th at AndrewAgha@brockington.org.



Drs. R. P. Stephen Davis and Brett Riggs in lab at UNC-Chapel Hill. (Photo courtesy of R. P. Stephen Davis)

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